

**From Our Own Correspondent.**

**BRITISH NATIONAL FAST.**  
According to *The London Morning Star* of October 10, the appointed national fast day was very generally observed, and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, who presided at the service in St. Mark's, St. Giles, had a congregation of nearly 2,000 persons. The admissions on payment (one shilling) were 282 1/2, and by season tickets 1,264, making a total of 33,534. The proceeds of admission were £1,264 10s. 6d. The Police Company, and the London and County Council, gave a collection of £1,100. After the service was read in aid of the Indian Relief fund, amounting to £275 16s. 11d. (about £2,350), and the Company added £250, say \$1,000. The collection from the audience was said to amount to average about 10 cents each.

**The Star says:**  
"When all was over, a loud clapping of hands testified the approval of the hearers, and a few minutes afterwards a group of men, wearing bright scarlet robes, came forward of the pulpit. Every kneeling strain of the most extended scale were carried on all over the establishment, and many seemed to think that fasting was not included in the ceremonies of the day."

All the churches in London appear to have been open, and a collection made at each for the relief

the 8th contain little of interest.

**AMERICAN HORSES BEATEN AGAIN.**

We find the following in *The Star*, relating to the American mare Princess:

"The Chester Autumn meeting was not remarkable. The success of Sauterstein was the most interesting of the day. The English and American horses that the American mare suffered little from his recent voyage to and from France. The pride of the American trainers was still further humbled, for their 'crack' mare Princess sustained a more ignominious defeat than that which befell her in the autumn of 1896." "Broder Jones must now be satisfied of the inferiority of his race horses compared with our own, for not one of the 'Americans'—with the exception of the least thought of, Babylon—has been able to make a show of a race with one of these real native horses. American sportsmen, with all their time and money, have no notion of the immense speed of English racers."

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 22, 1857.  
You may remember that I mentioned some time ago that a schooner had arrived here from New-York and was expected to take home a cargo of coconuts from Indian River. It seems the schooner was induced to come here on this business by representations made by one of the numerous members of the Smith family, who said that he owned a fine estate at Indian River, had an abundance of coconuts, &c., and could load a vessel in a little less than no time. Well, this individual managed to reach here a few days in advance of the schooner, and set about astonishing the good, easy people of the town by stating that he had numerous vessels trading on the Mosquito Coast, one of which he expected daily, loaded to the water's edge with an assortment of general merchandise, lumber, &c., all of which he was determined to sell far below the current prices charged by the merchants here. He put up at the best hotel in the place, and all went on swimmingly for a week, when he was suddenly called by his landlady for a week's board. He regretted very much to give her such mourning, but it was so dissimular to carry mourning in his pocket that he had left it in charge of his captain, whom he was positive must arrive here in a day or two. At the expiration of another week, sure enough, a small schooner made her appearance in the offing, and Mr. S. procured a boat and pulled on board. The next day it came out that the schooner had not a pound of freight, and the captain most positively declined handing over any funds to his quondam owner; nay, even denied that Mr. S. had anything to do with the vessel than to put on board a cargo of coconuts, and receive a stipulated sum therefor. Then it came out that another man owned the coconut plantation; that even it was doubtful whether a cargo could be obtained at Indian River, and here the schooner has been kept some six weeks, and has not over ten thousand coconuts on board at this present moment. Smith, too, has met with misfortune. As it was not bribe enough to have another man own of his coconut plantation, he suddenly plied him out of her hands, and the schooner, with him, was hoisting out the balance of a few gold washed finger rings and breastpins with an old darkey, who lives in a shocking bad shanty in the back part of the town. It is to be hoped that owners of vessels will take the hint, and send no more vessels here for coconuts, even at the request of the Smith family.

Quite an excitement was got up here in consequence of the arrival about ten days ago of two sailors, who reported the American brig Caroline wrecked and lost on "Mat-of-war's Keys," "themselves with other survivors," and "the vessel's captain and the rest of the crew in another." They stated that nothing had been seen of the captain's boat since the night when they all left the wreck in company. The stories of these men did not agree at all, and at the request of the American Consul, Capt. Chabard took the four men on board the United States ship Saratoga, where, after four or five days, they were claimed by the English Consul as deserters from the British bark William Walker, which was making mahogany at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Last Sunday morning, twelve filibusters, being the last of the deserters from Walker, were sent to Aspinwall—a subscription having been got up for that object. They were as miserable a set of fellows as ever stood barfaced in this town. The Government of Costa Rica had stopped their rations, and had left them here to starve, or be taken care of by the citizens.

The last mail from the interior of Nicaragua brought the intelligence that an election for President was to have been held on the 13th inst. The two most prominent men for the office are Generals Jerez and Martinez—the latter of whom, it is expected, has been elected by a large majority. A pronouncement, signed by eighty-three of the most influential citizens of Leon, three of whom are brothers of Jerez, declares in favor of Martinez. The following is a hurried translation:

"Elaborador o el illustrious Generalissimo Maximiliano and Thomas Martinez, who, having voluntarily taken upon themselves the great responsibility to save the Republic, have planted the foundation of a political edifice, convoking the people of Nicaragua for the exercise of the most august acts of sovereignty in the Republic, to elect a President and a Vice-President, to point out the person to fill the Presidential Chair of the Republic. We pay homage to these men in the name of the Occidental Department, the most expressive gratitude for their constant efforts and sacrifices for the benefit of the country, and we offer the frank testimony of our confidence and gratitude; and since we cannot consecrate our votes to them both for President, we dedicate them to General Martinez, and we declare that we will support the man which we consider should rule in Nicaragua."

There begins to be a good deal of uneasiness felt here as to whether we are to have the transit via this route opened, and if so, when and by whom. No one who knows of the conduct of the infamous Webster at this place a year or so since, expects that HE can have any interest in an enterprise of this kind. The Government of the United States and Great Britain would for a single moment countenance the mountebank, is too preposterous to gain the smallest credence. The poor old ex-horse jockey, ex-gambling house keeper, ex-editor CALVEY, is in the same category. Besides, what right has Costa Rica to enter into contracts with individuals granting rights of way across Nicaragua? The whole affair is simply illustrative of the "drowning man's catching at straws." The schooner Capt. Rogers, will sail in three or four days for New-York, with a full cargo of hides, deerskins, Brazil wood, cacao, &c., and several passengers. The schooner G. M. Robertson, Capt. Morrow, will also leave for New-York with a small quantity of coconuts. The only other vessel here is The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Capt. Chofard.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, the heaviest experienced in several years. There were a succession of shocks, with intervals of a few seconds, the first of which had an effect upon the houses, similar to that produced by the striking of vessels against the pier in hauling into dock. It caused quite a sensation

Sept. 24.—A river steamer from the interior, the first in several weeks, has arrived within about eight miles of the town, where she struck and stuck fast upon a sand bar. Her cargo is being taken off by bingos and canoes.

Col. Canby is reported to have reached Castillo, from San José, en route for this port, "*con bastante dinero*" (which probably means something near the sum a Yankee farmer usually realizes from the sale of a wagon-load of produce). There is an anxious multitude awaiting his arrival, for the small sum entrusted him to enable him to carry out his brilliant exploits in steamboat navigation. Their little bills are neatly labeled, "Wood," "Lumber," "Repairs," &c., and it is certainly to be hoped they may be rewarded for the commendable patience they have manifested for the past six months and more.

The notorious Col. Schlesinger, the hero of the "Riot in Nowhere," having been banished from Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It is reported that he was living at the quarters of Gen. Dato.

with horses, servants and everything at his command, but could not be satisfied until he had borrowed, without going through the ceremony of asking, a considerable amount of the General's baggage, which was found carefully deposited in one corner of his trunk, and—he is here. The vessel about sailing for New-York refuse to take him, and how he will get away does not at present appear. Amer. his luggage are two or three trunks of books, which, from their nature, are supposed to have been left in Granada by Col. Wheeler, late U. S. Minister, and which probably belong to the Legation.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF  
THE STATE

**FELLOW-CITIZENS:** In a government formed as is our own, and resting upon popular suffrage for its beneficent administration, not to say its very existence, no person clothed with the prerogative of a voter can innocently intermit the exercise of this important duty to which he is called by the recurrence of an election. Duty to his country, respect for the memory and labors of those who laid the foundations of our Republican Institutions, regard for present personal interest, a just sense of the claims of posterity, and above all a grateful appreciation of the blessings of self-government wisely administered, all call you to a faithful exercise of the privilege which prominently distinguishes the American citizen. The man who can only be stirred to the exercise of this high function by the die of popular turmoil and excitement, cannot be said to possess the characteristics of a patriot, nor those of a man of wisdom. No general election can occur in which bad or incompetent men may not be chosen to office, if virtuous and intelligent citizens neglect to exercise the privilege and duty through which such a result may be averted. Experience has demonstrated that times of comparative stagnation are those most dangerous to the well-being of the State. It was "while men slept" that the "enemy sowed tares among the wheat;" and it is at times when the popular mind is exalted by previous excitement, and public watchfulness is measurably withrawn, that men with personal interests to subserve and ambitious motives to gratify, are most keen in the pursuit of their objects, counting largely upon the apathy of the community for the success of their schemes. Considerations such as these, aside from others of higher import, call upon the Republican Electors of this State to put forth strenuous exertions for the maintenance of their principles—demand from each the consecration of an hour, and it need be of a day, to the service of the State and country.

The last annual election evinced unmistakably the fact that the Union, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers in their struggle for Freedom—the principles of justice and equality which had been engrained upon our institutions by the blood of our sires—was still as potent in the minds of their posterity, nor unappreciated by the large majority of our citizens. It needed but an occasion to witness the manifestation of a feeling as prevalent as it is deep-seated—a sentiment that rebukes and condemns injustice, and that demands the repeal of the Fugitive Slave laws and the recognition of a "peculiar institution," or enforced upon unwilling citizens by the bayonets of a Federal soldiery, under the illusory designation of "popular sovereignty." No man who rightly appreciates the American character will for a moment believe that a sentiment so deeply rooted and democratic—the emanation of feelings implanted for high and holy purposes in the very nature—can be either eradicated or overcome by defeat. No, it is not in the extinction of the horrid memory of the Fugitive Slave laws, nor in the placing of a memorial to place their victims, their trust in the supineness of their Republican antagonists. Their hope of success is based upon superior activity—upon the conviction that their forces are largely concentrated in cities and villages, and that the scattered and corrupt population, from whose intelligence and patriotism they have little to expect and much to fear, are scattered over sparsely populated districts, engaged in a barren occupation, and whose passions are easily aroused to their active franchise. They point to the increased influence in Western States, and claim the diminished Republican vote as the evidence of the increasing popularity of the present General Administration; and invite the friends of Unionism to a more energetic encouragement to fresh exertions against the integrity of New-York. They strive to alienate the friends of Freedom from each other; and while labeling themselves in behalf of an oligarchic and selfish system, they are actually doing all sorts of evil, and turning into one of devotion to the perpetuity and extension of Slavery, they extol as of the highest importance every party caucus, however absurd, that shall answer the one great purpose of keeping asunder men who agree upon the one principle of Freedom, and who are far better and expected to be founded upon assumptions such as these are to be realized, the Republicans of New-York must answer. We call their attention to the subject in the nearest conviction that zeal, untrifling activity, and persistent labor, for the maintenance of the proud position which New-York holds in the galaxy of Free States.

Of no trathere our political opponents more thoroughly convinced, than of the fact that the popular verdict would result, as at the last election, in their overwhelming defeat. Hence their efforts to withdraw the public attention from the progressive inroads of the Slave Power, and to turn it aside to the consideration of questions of far less moment. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of the General Government, their efforts are now directed to the conquest of the State sovereignties as the only barrier to unlimited jurisdiction. Seizing upon circumstances of unavoidable necessity, they malign and distort the action of our State Legislatures, and the action of our State Courts, in questions of domestic policy, for the occurrence of which they are alike responsible, and trust, through the traditional dislike of our citizens to taxation, to secure a triumph in the coming election, which could not be attained by fair play. The Executive and the Legislature are now engaged to concur in regarding the Cause of the State as an inheritance of which she has just cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found since their construction was commenced, of whatever political faith, who has not proclaimed them as an object worthy of the fostering care of the State, and who has not endeavored to increase the value of the increased valuation of property which they have produced, in the facilities of transportation furnished to our own citizens, but, more than all, in the teeming protection poured into the lap of this State from the pockets of the Nation, and the increase of the revenues, or, cities, are adding immeasurably to the wealth of the State at home and its character abroad. So firmly fixed is this conviction of the value of our internal improvements in the minds of our citizens that no party has yet been found willing to undertake to make any sacrifice of the State to the certain and proved, and undeniable distinct benefit of our citizens.

therefore, in 1838 the Legislature failed, at its regular session, to make that provision toward a continuance of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals which Gov. Seymour, in his annual message, had recommended. It was then that the Legislature endeavored to compel the adoption of means whereby the end deemed so necessary should be secured. The constitutional limit of indebtedness had been reached; and to measure short of an amendment of that instrument, whereby \$2,000,000 could be borrowed and applied to the enlargement of the canals, was deemed inadvisable. An emergency resolution to this effect was accordingly reported by a joint Committee, composed of six Democrats and two Whigs; and the constitutional amendment thus initiated was adopted by a vote of 29 to 1 in the Senate, and with perfect unanimity in the Assembly. The following year, 1839, the Legislature, in its annual session, considered the same considerations in the measure. No less marked in this respect was the vote at the succeeding session, when another Legislature adopted the same resolution with but a single dissenting vote in each of the legislative branches. The measure, thus adopted, was submitted to popular action, and resulted in a majority of 125,245 in favor of its adoption. Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the enlargement of the Canals. The money was borrowed and the work prosecuted until, on the present day, the work is nearly completed.

At the last session of the Legislature a contingency was presented, as unwelcome as it was unavoidable. It was that of providing means for the completion of the enlargement, now nearly attained. The constitutional limit of borrowing money had been reached; and the alternatives were presented to the Legislature, either to further the work, or of resorting to the Constitution for further loans, or of resorting to taxation for the means requisite to complete the undertaking upon which so many millions of dollars had been already lavished. The Legislature met the crisis thus presented by the adoption of a resolution, which authorized the Governor to borrow of any one or more of the several State banks, the proceeds of which

applied to the Republic, and in such cases the Government should stopper the work in which the State had already embarked its millions, with facilities for damages under existing contracts to an untold amount, would have been so great as to be tantamount to a total default of duty as far as it would have been concerned. To attempt to respect the Constitution, and to meet the claims of the people, and to save the State from any liability beyond the available means for the payment of interest, have imposed a delay of years and the consequent damages for the suspension. Under these circumstances the Legislature adopted the only practicable course, relying upon the patriotism not less than the good sense of the citizenry for the support of the Act yet, for carrying out a measure so equally concurred in by all parties and for which all are equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to bring a dium upon the Republican party, because, forsooth, it had a majority in the last Legislature. Democratic party have no the same crime, had they been in the minority? How would these same men who now cry out against taxation, falsely attributing it to the result of Republican extravagance, have made the wilful error, had the Legislature of last Winter failed to meet, and the only practicable way, the only way for the State to save itself from the ruin of the great taxation, and to which they are to be subjected was in no wise the result of a necessity created by the Republican party, or of voluntary choice on the part of its representatives. It was a stern necessity, growing out of circumstances beyond their control, and it is not for them to say which party are alike responsible, that impelled them to action. But enough to meet of you as the imposition may be, it will be found in the end to have been the most economical policy that could be pursued. Had the same means been earlier resorted to, the State would have been in a better position to have met and ultimately have been secured. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, the Republican party is in no wise responsible for their occurrence. Placed by your votes in a condition of responsibility, your representatives would have been unworthy of respect and just duty to the State in the crisis in which its financial affairs were placed by previous legislative and executive action. For the confidence reposed in your integrity, they deserve your commendation; and that man pays a poor contempt to you the conviction that you represent him, and that you have the conviction that your representatives have in this matter either unworthily or wickedly increased the public burdens.

The principle that called the Republican party into existence was as important, and we doubt not as dear to every patriotic heart as at any preceding moment. That man who does not perceive that the struggle between the antagonistic principles of our Government—Freedom and Slavery—must go on until one or the other becomes permanently ascendant. The one relies for its success upon patriotic impulse, and that spirit of self-sacrifice which is the basis of all noble action; the other upon the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The other is sustained by a direct pecuniary interest of more than \$1,000,000,000—by a sleepless vigilance and tyrannous concentration of power, which never falters or hesitates as the means by which its ends are to be attained. But Republican elements thus sustained, it is natural that the contest should be protracted and occasional victories inure to either party. But the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. The increase of population, the diffusion of intelligence, the progress of the Republic in the power of the country, say nothing of the immutable principles of justice, all point to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, no, never by fraud or vacillation. The period of its ascendancy may be postponed. Should it be so, the progress of the Republic, and the citizens of Kansas in the formation of a Constitution carry out the obvious designs of its members and those of the General Government, the next session of Congress will witness a desperate struggle to add another "eviling" member to the ranks of the "eviling" members of the Senate of Justice and the infamous circumstances of the Free State. Nothing could so essentially aid the iniquitous measure—nothing could so dampen the courage of our brethren in other States—nothing could so vigorous the action of the weak and wicked daughters of old England, as the New-York. Bojoring in the financial disasters that have overtaken the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, there would come up a louder, deeper, more exultant shout of triumph, should New-York be the first to secede from the Union, and should we in the dust before the allies and upholders of Slavery Extension. N.-Y. no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shall be held in bondage within her own borders, would be regarded as a traitor to the Union, and would be abandoned by such bodies as the Executive and Judicial authorities at Washington may see fit to prescribe. No, fellow citizens, this must not be. You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your brethren in other States, you owe it to the Republic, you owe it to the principles of truth, justice and humanity, to avert a such so disastrous. A Woke! composed of pure and unexceptionable men, experienced in public affairs and true to the Constitution, has been nominated for your support. In the name of the Republic, I urge you to support it. Politically, will be safe, and its means so applied as to secure a speedy relief from existing burdens. The few days that intervene between this and the election should be devoted to instant organization. Leave no means unemployed to bring every man, woman and child to the polls. Remember that at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, you may count upon a victory that shall be brilliant in its accomplishments, enduring in its results, and worthy the character of our State.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

JAMES W. NYE.	J. J. BRIGGS.
E. F. MANFIELD.	G. LITTLEFIELD.
W. H. CHAMBERS.	W. H. LATHROP.
A. P. STANTON.	B. F. BRICE.
LEWIS C. PLATT.	A. S. DENN.
W. H. RICHGRAFT.	ALFRED REE.
JAMES M. FORSYTH.	DANIEL A. SNOOK.
CHARLES L. BEALE.	G. G. PLADING.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.	PHILIP DORSEIMER.
HENRY CHURCHILL.	L. ULLICH.

Practical State Committee.

To the Editor of **The N. Y. Tribune.**

SIR: As you did me the honor to include my name among your List of Lecturers for the coming Winter, and as I am in the receipt of numerous invitations to speak before Literary and Literary Associations, you will allow me the use of a brief space in your column for an explanation of my position.

The severe cold I have been in traveling long distances through inclement seasons for the last six weeks and more, has, I think, by precept and example, enforced a principle, as well as created a demand, has somewhat impaired my health, which, combined with engrossing literary occupations, will prevent me from appearing in the lecture-room the coming Winter.

I regret this very greatly, for a call implies the duty of obedience; and I can happen to say that the appearance of a woman in the lecture-room is far from being an unpopular thing with the people, as might be testified by proofs from nearly every State in the Union. The opinion is gaining upon nearly every one, that the woman is the best person to use the one theme; that the limit of capacity is the limit of sphere to her; whereas that God does not impart to either men or women talents which they make no "berry in a napkin," but designs them for use, to promote his natural glory.

Every year shows an increase of intellectual and artistic power among women; and the necessity of supporting themselves, forced upon the thousands of women entering the professional career, must and will gradually compel them into the professional ranks. Such being the prophesy of the times, I feel much less anxious at being obliged to suspend my career in a profession which honorable and lucrative—a career which should not be an anachronism in a country which recognizes no privileges of Class, and accepts of no aristocracy, not even that of genius.

Another year, I shall hope to be prepared with a series of lectures to meet the kind wishes of my many friends, whom I desire thus publicly to thank for their kindness and interest.

Respectfully,  
J. N. Y. Oct. 21. 1870.  
DAKES SMITH.

**APPEAL.**

It is well known that our discipline in urban education, a sub-field of New-York City, has depended mostly for its

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NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Palmered playing five games, blindfold, simultaneously—a feat not only unparalleled in the history of chess, but almost incredible of belief. Without a single mistake he continued his exertions until 11 o'clock, when our reporter left. His opponents were Mr. S. Heibath, Robert J. Dodge, Oscar K. Brown and D. Hays.

drew together a crowd of distinguished persons  
 including European celebrities Dr. Curries  
 and several hours in witnessing the games. Most  
 of the great players, stayed till 10 o'clock  
 displaying interest in the proceedings  
 during the play. The Hon. John Van Buren  
 and his family were present and were  
 present during the evening, and we also remain  
 in the company of the United States Army,  
 and the United States Navy. John Jay, con-  
 siderable number of the games were con-  
 sidered in all of them Mr. Paulsen had the de-  
 cision. History can cite no parallel to  
 the exertion of memory and concentration

FIRE IN DIVISION STREET.

At 12 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the building No. 186 Division street, on the first floor by J. & S. Appleton as a result of the upper part of a dwelling by several flames the flames extended to No. 186 and No. 188 the former occupied as an oyster saloon, the latter as a dwelling, and, before the fire could be extinguished considerable damage occurred. Loss of Messrs. Appleton, \$400. Insured in the St. Nicholas fire insurance for \$2,000. The building is owned by J. & S. Appleton. No. 186 was occupied by Morris Blas, a jeweler. Loss \$500. Insured. John Gray, a painter and Peter Wall also resided in the building. The furniture was badly damaged by the fire.

indulgence of the Common Council session ended last evening by "A Message from his Honor," all duly engrossed, with proofs presented by the reporters. The Message was read amid a laughter and irreverent interruption, and finally referred to a Special Committee (in the Board of Health) with the inevitable "Member from the North" as Chairman. The particular subjects of his communication are—the hard times; the danger of the poor; the danger that they will come to the city for food, or cheat somebody somehow, or for their children; the sympathy he feels for them; and then to cure all this he proposes that the City Council should recommend that the Corporation be authorized to give estimates for furnishing the Corporation fifty thousand barrels of flour and a corresponding quantity of corn meal and potatoes, to be purchased at a public competition stock record, and in fifty years, and besting seven per cent. The Corporation is to be disposed of to laborers employed upon the public works referred to, in full payment, at its cost price to the Corporation. The work was commenced forthwith, under the supervision of the various departments. Twenty-five per cent. of the cost was to be paid by the Corporation, and the laborer was to be cashed at a fair compensation, and the surplus was to be distributed in return. The speaker, there is a slight difficulty in realizing this plan. The City Authorities do not possess the power, as Mr. Wood well knows and admits; but he will get the credit, among the thousands who know the law, of asking the privilege of feeding the poor all Winter at the expense of the City. Generally, while the Common Council do not lawfully entertain any such scheme, the speaker has the responsibility of stopping this warm-hearted project just as he is ready to roll out a barrel and two barrels of potatoes to every man, woman and child. Know your utter impracticability of the scheme, he promptly closes his Buncombe Message.

REMARKS: "I am willing to take my share of it, and hope the Common Council and the several Departments will be afraid to take theirs."

**JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS—SUPREME COURT DISTRICT.**—The Hon. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE of Boston and THOMAS NELSON, esq., of Peekskill, have secured the nominations of the American and Republican Conventions for the short and long terms in the district.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**—The *Philadelphia Record* says: We have official returns from nine counties in this State, which foot as follows:

1878:—Packer, Democrat.....	10,000
Wilmot, Republican.....	10,000
Hazelhurst, American.....	10,000

Counties. Gen. Packer's majority over Hazelhurst is 42,365. From the remaining twenty-two we have sufficient returns to show that Hazelhurst and Wilmot's vote is about balanced in them. Packer's majority in the State will be somewhere between 42,000 and 43,000 over Wilmot, and as the vote for Hazelhurst will not exceed 28,000, a majority over both Wilmot and Hazelhurst will be 14,000. The Democratic candidates for Governor and Supreme Court Judges will have the same majority as Gen. Packer. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

**PROVITY AND HEALTH**—A correspondent of *Andria Sentinel* says that in passing from Alto to Gordonsville, Virginia, along the railroad, distance from Bealeton Station, and five or six miles from Rappahannock River), the traveler can hardly remark remarkable for the age and health of the inhabitants. Within a few miles of this point the railroad there are forty white persons whose average age is rather more than 2340 years. The average age is over 71 years. Twenty are males and twenty females. We find eight couples who are together between forty and sixty years, and large families; two old bachelors, one old and the other the poorest of the set. A good health. Late a lady died 97 years of age. The county of Hampshire, Va., is the only one in the South where the average age of the people is over 70 years. The quiet neighbors can be well accommodated at fair prices. A few years since one

at the age of 102, and another at the age of 103. The first was a **NUCLEAR GAS EXPLOSION IN A CHURCH**—On a Sabbath afternoon, a few minutes after the dismissal, the Sabbath School connected with the Charles Wesleyist Church, Mr. William P. Briggs, the second of the vestry to a water-closet adjacent to the church discovered a strong smell of gas. He immediately called the attention of the pastor, Mr. J. H. Smith, to the fact, and the latter proceeded to the place, when, young lad in the vestry suggested the lighting of the gas a second or third time, when an explosion occurred, burning and scalding about the head, face and hands in a collective manner. Two boys with him, named Cottle and Cottle, were slightly burned about the face. A girl, whose name was immediately called, who dressed Mr. Briggs, after which he was conveyed to his residence, was also slightly injured. The explosion probably occurred about 10 o'clock to the church. Mr. Briggs will probably be able to give a more detailed account of the explosion.

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### CITY ITEMS.

Thalberg and Viennemps give a Concert this evening at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Miss. Frazzoni and M. Klezer (violinist), from London. A duet on airs from the "Huguenots" will be played for the first time by Messrs Viennemps and Thalberg.

The Republican County Convention meets at Syracuse Institute to night, to nominate a candidate for Recorder. It was erroneously announced in this column for last night.

Mr. J. W. Revell, the "Band of Hope" Missionary, who made himself prominent in the promotion of Bands of Hope in New York in 1856, arrived in the Kangaroo from England

We are glad to hear that the Children's Aid Society are considering a most important project for the relief of the city—one which THE TRIBUNE has often urged—the establishing an Agency which shall send out our poor unemployed working girls to places at service at the West.

**REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.**—The Republican Convention for the 4th Assembly District, which is made up of portions of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, has unanimously nominated Lyman W. Case of the Seventh Ward, as the Republican candidate for that District.

Hard times show the value of advertising as well as good times. See the crowds that throng the stores of Bowen & McNamee, A. T. Stewart, Edward Lamb & Co., and the others who are now selling out their wholesale stocks at retail prices. And how could such publicity and such a surprising amount of business have been attained but by advertising in the daily papers. Every body who is ready to deal at prices suited to the times, and who suitably advertises the act, is sure to find customers. We saw a new illustration of this yesterday. Mr. Brady, the photographer, published in *THE TRIBUNE* of yesterday a conspicuous advertisement of reduced prices for his pictures, and found his account in it at once. That is the only way. Advertise! Advertise!

AMERICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The American Nominating Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District assembled last evening at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard street; Benjamin C. Hitehook in the chair. Mr. C. C. Not of the Fifth Ward (Chairman of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee) was nominated on the first formal ballot. Mr. Not received thirteen votes, and Messrs. Green, Holden and Clark one each.

**MANUFACTURING CITIZENS.**—The work of converting Irish and German aliens into American citizens and Democratic voters, is going on finely in a back room of Tammany Hall, every day from 10 till 3 o'clock. The manufactory was put in operation some three weeks since by the Democratic General Committee, and placed in charge of Nicholas Seagrist, an aspirant for the Aldermanic honors of the Twenty-second Ward. Mr. Seagrist called to his aid Peter Monaghan of the Fourteenth Ward, and Charley Bismuel of the Ninth Ward, as English interpreters, and two Germans of the Twenty-second Ward to explain to their aspiring countrymen the duties of American citizenship and Democratic voters. These assistants, or clerks, were engaged with a promise of \$3 per day for their services, but as yet, we learn, they have received no portion of the amount so promised. Mr. Seagrist himself performs the duties as a labor of love. The shop will be closed to-day, as none after election naturalized can vote at the coming State election. Up to the hour of closing, yesterday, 2,900 voters had been made, and this number, it is expected will be increased to 3,000 before the final closing to-day. Yet it appears that naturalization, like almost every other branch of business, is affected by the pressure of the times; 3,000 manufactured citizens is a small number compared with the turn-out of previous seasons. Yet the drummers-up or recruiting sergeants were not idle. They visited all the ramshouses in their respective districts in search of recruits for "the party," and preached and promised

then liberally their predecessors. But so more than the numbers given could be found. To be sure, not all who were brought forward were found competent to pass, however lenient the examinations or imaginative the witnesses. The printed blanks are furnished by the Committee, and after being fully filled up are ready for use. After the preliminary examination, each applicant for citizenship is furnished with a card inscribed: "*Common Place—Please Naturalize the Bearer, N. Scagart, Chairman.*" But before this card, valued at 50 cents, is given gratuitously to the embryo citizen, he is made to promise faithfully that he will vote the Democratic ticket and none other. Thus armed and equipped, the neophyte proceeds to the City Hall, where John Brown and Judge Day hurry him through in the usual fashion. He then swears that he so accepts the citizenship application and that the said applicant has resided in the United States for the continued term of five years at least next preceding the present time, and within the State of New-York one year at least immediately preceding the application; and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral

character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The applicant is then obliged to subscribe the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; and that I do abolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to ——— of whom I was before a subject."

And thus the deed is done. The newly made voter retires with the documents in his pocket, a proud American citizen.

The managers are pleased with their efforts in the naturalization line thus far. Only one of the party has been heard to complain, and he—Paddy Burns of the Seventeenth Ward—did so under the belief that Mr. Seegrist granted cards to certain Germans from his own Ward whom he knew to be "Bastard" Republicans in heart, and who would cast their votes the wrong way.

THE PRESSURE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The first two weeks of the Fair at the Crystal Palace produced something over \$1,500 more than the first two weeks last year; but, since that, there has been a great falling off of receipts—probably more than all the previous gain. The stoppage of the banks seemed to have the effect of stopping the current of visitors, and that had been setting toward the Palace in an uncontrollable stream; and on some of the days following the "Wall Street panic," scarcely 1,000 a day was taken for admissions to the Fair. It was all the better yesterday; but, with the exception of the Randall's Island children, there was nothing like a crowd. There was a large audience to hear Mr. Banks on Tuesday night, but much the largest portion came in on tickets of members and complimentary tickets. Unless there is soon a very considerable increase of patronage, this Fair, which was got up with a good deal of extra expense, will not prove a successful one pecuniarily. There is no decrease in the subjects of interest, except in the big pumpkin department. The mammoth beets and turnips are a little shriveled, and the green corn has turned yellow. The mammoth cabbage heads possess just as much interest as they did before they wilted, or if anything, a little more. There will be another concert at the Fair this evening. As the close of the exhibition is now announced, those desiring to attend should do so without delay. The steam calliope arrived yesterday. It is said to be the best instrument of this description that has yet been constructed.